

English as a Second

UNIVERSITE

Language

Listening Book I

ESPOIR

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1. Greeting in English – Greeting words and expressions to say Hello

How do you say Hello in English? Besides some simple greeting words such as “Hello” or “Hi”, there are many different ways to say hello to someone in English.

Here are some common greeting expressions that you can use when you meet someone.

General greetings (Formal)

- Hello
- Good morning/ Good afternoon/ Good evening
- How are you?
- How are you doing?
- Nice to meet you
- It's nice to meet you
- I'm pleased to meet you.
- It's a pleasure to meet you.
- I'm glad to see you.
- How do you do?

General greetings (Informal)

- Hi
- Hey
- What's up?
- How's it going?
- How have you been?
- What's new?
- What's going on?
- How are things?
- How's your day?
- How's your day going?
- Good to see you.

Greeting someone you haven't seen for a long time.

- Long time no see.
- It's been a while.
- It's been a long time.
- It's been such a long time.
- It's been too long.
- I'm so happy to see you again.
- Wow, it's so good to see you again!
- What have you been up to?

Useful responses when greeting people

- I'm doing very well, thank you. And you?
- I'm fine, thank you.
- Great, thanks. How are you?
- Not bad. You?
- Couldn't be better? How about you?
- Wonderful, thank you.

2. How to say goodbye in English?

How do you say goodbye? Do you know that there are many different ways to say goodbye in English?

Discover some common Goodbye phrases and expressions as below.

Different ways to say goodbye in English.

- Goodbye
- Bye
- Bye for now!
- See you!
- See you soon!
- See you later!
- Talk to you later!
- Catch up with you later.
- I hope to see you soon.
- See you next time.
- I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.
- It was nice meeting you.
- It's been really nice knowing you.
- It has been a pleasure, we'll speak soon.
- It was really great to see you, catch you later.
- All the best, bye.
- Take care!
- Stay in touch.
- I'm really going to miss you.
- I've got to go now.

3. How to say sorry in English

There are many different ways to say sorry in English.

Discover some of the most common phrases and expressions to express your apologies as below.

Apologies Expressions

- I'm sorry...
- I'm so sorry...
- I'm very sorry...
- I'm terribly sorry...
- Sorry, I didn't mean to do that.
- Sorry about that.
- Can you forgive me?
- I apologize for...
- Please forgive me.
- I owe you an apology.
- You can blame me for this.
- How should I apologize to you?
- I beg your pardon.
- Sorry, it's my fault.
- Sorry for keeping you waiting.
- Sorry, I'm late!

To accept an apology, you can use these sentences and expressions:

- That's all right!
- Don't worry about it.
- Forget it!

- No problem.
- Never mind. It doesn't really matter.
- No big thing.
- It's not your fault.
- Please don't blame yourself.
- Think nothing of it.

4. **Different ways to introduce yourself and others in English**

There are many different ways to introduce yourself and other people in English. Here are some common phrases and expressions often used:

Introducing yourself

- Hello. My name is ...
- Hi. I'm ...
- Nice to meet you. I'm ...
- Pleased to meet you. I'm ...
- It's a pleasure to see you. I'm...
- May I introduce myself? I'm...
- How do you do? My name is...
- Let me introduce myself. I'm ...
- I'd like to introduce myself. I'm ...

Introducing others:

- John, I'd like to introduce you to Mary.
- John, please meet Mary.
- John, I'd like you to meet Mary.
- John, have you met Mary?
- John, let me introduce you to Mary.
- John, this is Mary. Mary, this is John.

Useful responses when introducing yourself or other people:

- Nice to meet you.
- I'm pleased to meet you.
- It's a pleasure to meet you.
- Glad to meet you.
- How do you do?

5. **Thank You Phrases and Expressions in English**

Do you know how to say "thank you" in English?

Besides some simple expressions such as "Thank you" or "Thanks", there are many different ways to say thank you in English as well.

Below are some useful thank you phrases to show your gratitude and appreciation to someone for something they have done for you.

Express thanks and gratitude:

- Thank you.
- Thanks.
- Thank you very much.
- Thanks a lot!

- Many thanks.
- Sincerely thanks.
- Thank you so much!
- Thanks a million for your help.
- I really appreciate your help.
- You are so kind.
- I don't know how to express my thanks.
- There are no words to show my appreciation!
- What you've done means a lot to me.
- That's so kind of you.
- You've made my day.
- I owe you a great deal
- Thank you from the bottom of my heart for everything.
- How can I ever possibly thank you?

Useful Responses:

- You're welcome!
- It was my pleasure.
- My pleasure.
- Don't mention it.
- Forget it.
- No big deal.
- It's was nothing.
- Think nothing of it.
- I'm glad that I can help you.

6. **Talking About Time**

Here are some common sentences and expressions you can use when talking about time in English:

- What time is it?
- What's the time?
- Could you tell me the time?
- Do you know what time it is?
- How long have you been waiting?
- Do you have free time this afternoon?
- What time can we meet?
- What should we do to kill time?
- It's ten o'clock.
- It's midnight.
- It's 6 A.M now.
- See you at 8 P.M.
- I can't tell you exactly what time we will arrive.
- It's too late now.
- My watch is stopped.
- My watch is slow.
- Don't waste your time doing nothing.
- I didn't think it was so late.
- We have plenty of time.
- Give me a little more time.
- It's time to leave.
- It's almost time to go home.
- Time went by so fast.
- The supermarket opens at 9 a.m.
- The class starts at 8 in the morning.

7. Do you speak English?

Below are some useful sentences you can use when talking about English:

- Can you speak English?
- How long have you been learning English?
- Could you speak up a little, please?
- Could you please say that again?
- Could you please repeat that?
- Would you mind spelling that for me?
- How do you pronounce this word?
- What do you mean by this?
- I'm sorry, what do you mean?
- What is this thing called in English?
- How many languages can you speak?
- I speak a little English.
- I can speak English very well.
- Your English is excellent.
- I wish I could speak English fluently like you.
- Please speak slowly.
- Please repeat what you said.
- I'm afraid to speak English.
- Sorry, my English is not quite good.
- How often do you speak English?
- I can read English very well, but I can't speak.
- I would like to improve my English speaking.
- You have good pronunciation.

8. Giving Compliments in English

Here are some common phrases and expressions you can use for giving and receiving compliments in English:

Giving Compliments:

- Good job!
- Well done!
- Fantastic!
- Perfect!
- That's great!
- Nice work!
- Excellent!
- That's really remarkable.
- Good grades!
- What a nice dress!
- You look great.
- This dish is delicious.
- You look very good in that suit.
- This tie looks nice on you.
- You have a nice voice.
- You look very handsome.
- I like your haircut.
- What a beautiful house!
- What a nice apartment!
- I really must express my admiration for your speech.

Receiving compliments:

- How kind of you to say so.
- It's nice of you to say so.
- It's very kind of you to say that.
- Really? I'm not sure about that, actually.
- Thank you.
- Thanks a lot.
- I'm glad you like it.
- It was nothing really.
- I'm delighted to hear that.
- Thanks for your compliment.

9. Making Complaints in English – How to Complain in English

Here are some common phrases and expressions you can use to make a complaint in English:

Making a complaint

- I'm sorry to say this but...
- I hate to tell you but...
- I'm angry about...
- I have a complaint to make...
- There seems to be a problem with...
- I'm afraid there is a slight problem with...
- Sorry to bother you but...
- I'm not satisfied with...
- Wouldn't be a good idea to...
- There appears to be something wrong with...
- I was expecting... but...
- Sorry to bother you but...
- I want to complain about...
- I'm afraid I've got a complaint about...
- I have to make a complaint about...
- I don't understand why...
- Excuse me but there is a problem...
- Would you mind...?

Accepting a complaint

- I'm so sorry, but this will never happen again.
- I'm sorry, we promise never to make the same mistake again.
- I can't tell you how sorry I am.
- I wish I never happened.

Rejecting a complaint

- Sorry, there is nothing we can do about it.
- Sorry but it's not our fault.
- I'm afraid there isn't much we can do about it.

10. Expressing Likes and Dislikes in English

If you want to express Likes and Dislikes in English, you can use these common phrases and expressions:

Expressing Likes:

- I like...

- I love...
- I enjoy...
- I adore...
- I 'm crazy about...
- I'm mad about...
- I'm keen on...

Examples:

- I like dogs.
- I love cooking.
- I enjoy playing football.
- I'm crazy about pizza.
- I'm fond of rock music.
- Do you like tennis? Yes, I do.

Expressing dislikes:

- I don't like...
- I dislike...
- I hate...
- I can't bear...
- I can't stand...

Examples:

- I don't like him.
- I can't stand these people.
- I can't stand this smell.
- I don't like washing dishes.
- I hate going to the dentist.

11. Expressing Certainty and Uncertainty in English

If you are sure or not sure about something, you can use below phrases and expressions to express your Certainty/Uncertainty.

Asking for Certainty:

- Are you sure?
- Are you sure about it?
- Are you certain about it?
- Do you think it is true?
- Do you think so?
- How sure are you?

Expressing Certainty:

- Yes, I am certain.
- I'm a hundred percent certain ...
- I'm absolutely sure.
- I have no doubt about it.
- I'm sure about it.
- I don't think there can be any doubt about
- Of course.
- I'm positive.
- I'm quite sure about it.
- I'm no doubt about it.
- I'm absolutely certain that...

Expressing Uncertainty:

- I'm not sure about it.
- I doubt it.
- I'm not really sure about...
- I don't know for sure...
- It's very unlikely.
- I have my own doubts.
- I don't think so.
- I don't believe this is true.
- There's some doubt in my mind that ...
- I'm not a hundred percent sure.
- I don't know yet.

12. Making Invitations in English – Different Ways To Invite Someone

Here are some common expressions you can use when making or responding to invitations in English.

Making invitations:

- Do you feel like going for a walk?
- Do you want to go to the movies tonight?
- Would you like to play cards?
- Would you like a cup of coffee?
- What about a cup of tea?
- I would like you to have lunch with us tomorrow.
- Would you be interested in going to the movies tonight?
- Why don't you have lunch with me tomorrow?
- How about joining me for a walk?
- I invite you to have breakfast with me tomorrow morning.

Accepting an Invitation:

- Thank you for your kind invitation.
- I'd love to, thanks.
- I'll be glad to do so.
- Thanks, I'd like that very much.
- That's a great idea.
- Thanks for inviting me to dinner.
- It's very nice of you.
- Many thanks for your kind invitation. I'll join you.
- Sure. Thank you.
- With pleasure!

Refusing an Invitation:

- I'm sorry to refuse your invitation.
- I can't, sorry. I have to work.
- Thanks for your invitation but I'm busy now.
- I'm afraid I won't be able to come.
- I'm afraid I am busy tomorrow.
- Sorry, I'd love to but I have an appointment.
- I really don't think I can, sorry.
- That's very kind of you, but I can't accept your invitation.

BASIC I – ENGLISH LISTENING AND SPEAKING

1. Basic usage of 'I'm'

I'm is an abbreviation for the word 'I AM.' It is used in combination with other words to tell someone about yourself or to describe something you are doing.

Here are some examples:

"I'm so tired."
"I'm confused."
"I'm happy."
"I'm twenty three years old."
"I'm hungry."
"I'm nervous."
"I'm excited."
"I'm leaving work."
"I'm thirsty."
"I'm from Seattle."

You can also add descriptive words with 'I'm' such as:

"I'm extremely tired."
"I'm very happy."
"I'm terribly hungry."
"I am super excited."
"I'm very nervous."

2. Variations of 'I'm in/at/on'

Describes an action you are doing.

Most commonly, you would use the word 'in' when entering a physical location such as a room or a building.

Here are some examples:

"I'm in the shower."
"I'm in the lobby."
"I'm in a car."
"I'm in a house."
"I'm in a school."

Using the word 'at' helps tell someone where you currently are. The difference between 'at' and 'in' is that the physical location is general.

Here are some examples:

"I'm at the grocery."
"I'm at the mall."
"I'm at the doctor's office."
"I'm at the park."
"I'm at the airport."

However, in some cases you can use 'at' and 'in' interchangeably.

Here are some examples:

"I'm at the mall."
"I'm in the mall."
"I'm at the park."
"I'm in the park."
"I'm at the grocery."
"I'm in the grocery."

Using the word 'on' is referring to a non-physical location such as your time being utilized by something else.

Here are some examples:

"I'm on the phone."
"I'm on my computer."
"I'm on a bus."

3. I'm good at

Again, 'I'm' is used here as 'I am.' 'Good at' informs someone what you excel at and are comfortable doing.

Here are some examples

"I'm good at drawing."
"I'm good at video games."
"I'm good at swimming."
"I'm good at driving."
"I'm good at reading."
"I'm good at sports."
"I'm good at writing."
"I'm good at math."
"I'm good at dancing."
"I'm good at chess."

4. I'm + (verb)

I'm is a contraction of the words 'I am.' By adding a verb to 'I'm' this lets you express an action or occurrence about yourself.

Here are some examples:

"I'm eating lunch."
"I'm brushing my teeth."
"I'm scared."
"I'm driving to work."
"I'm crying."
"I'm typing an email."
"I'm cooking dinner."
"I'm combing my hair."
"I'm hanging a picture."
"I am texting."
"I am dancing."
"I am interested in the job."
"I am exercising."
"I am sad."
"I am learning."

5. I'm getting

When combining the words 'I am' and 'getting' you are telling someone 'you' are gaining possession, being affected by or have plans to seek out and obtain a particular thing.

Here are some examples:

"I'm getting better."
"I'm getting ready for bed."
"I'm getting a tooth ache."
"I'm getting a cold."
"I'm getting married."
"I'm getting tired."
"I'm getting good at reading."
"I'm getting a new car."
"I'm getting a job."
"I'm getting a puppy."

6. I'm trying + (verb)

I am trying' informs someone that you are attempting to accomplish something using bodily, mental, or spiritual strength. By adding a verb to 'I'm trying' you are pointing out exactly what it is you are attempting to do.

Here are some examples:

"I'm trying to get a job."
"I'm trying to call my family."
"I'm trying to enjoy my dinner."
"I'm trying to educate myself."
"I'm trying to explain myself."
"I'm trying new food."
"I'm trying to eat healthy."
"I'm trying to understand."

You may also hear the word 'trying' used to express a way someone is feeling. In this manner, it expresses strain or distress.

Here are some examples:

"Learning new things can be trying on you."
"That marathon was very trying on me."

7. I'm gonna + (verb)

The word 'gonna' is incorrect grammatically. The equivalent in proper grammar would be 'going to.' When using the word 'gonna' you are telling someone what you are planning to do at that moment or in the near future.

Here are some examples:

"I'm gonna have some coffee."
"I'm gonna go to work."
"I'm gonna eat some cake."
"I'm gonna send out my resume."
"I'm gonna run a marathon."
"I'm gonna ask her out for dinner."
"I'm gonna stop smoking."
"I'm gonna help my friends."

"I'm gonna take swim lessons."

"I'm gonna read a book."

8. I have + (noun)

By using the words 'I have' you are informing someone of something you have possession of or have acquired.

Here are some examples:

"I have a cat."
"I have a nice car."
"I have a house."
"I have a computer."
"I have a headache."

You may hear the words 'cannot' and 'won't' used with 'I have.' By adding these you can express what you will not put up with or allow.

Here are some examples:

"I cannot have that behavior in my house."
"I cannot have you over tonight."
"I won't have anything to do with that."
"I won't have it any other way."

9. I have + (past participle)

Again, 'I have' shows possession or something acquired. By adding a past participle you are informing someone of a past or completed action done by you.

Here are some examples:

"I have done it."
"I have heard that before."
"I have driven a car."
"I have forgotten the words."
"I have read that book."
"I have eaten at that restaurant before."
"I have flown in an airplane."
"I have forgiven you."
"I have seen you before."
"I have written a letter."

10. I used to + (verb)

Used to' expresses something that was done in the past, and is not usually done now.

Here are some examples:

"I used to develop websites."
"I used to jog every day."
"I used to paint."
"I used to smoke."
"I used to work from home."
"I used to live in California."
"I used to go to the beach every day."

"I used to sing in a choir."
"I used to like vegetables."
"I used to start work at 6 o'clock."

11. I have to + (verb)

The words 'have to' describe something that needs to take place soon. It expresses certainty, necessity, or obligation.

Here are some examples:

"I have to switch schools."
"I have to use the telephone."
"I have to go to the bathroom."
"I have to leave."
"I have to unpack my bags."

You can also add the word 'don't' to suggest that someone is not required to do something.

"I don't have to switch schools."
"I don't have to use the telephone."
"I don't have to go to the bathroom."
"I don't have to leave."
"I don't have to unpack my bags."

12. I wanna + (verb)

The word 'wanna' is incorrect grammatically. It is equivalent to 'want to.' When combined with the word 'I' it helps communicate something you want to do.

Here are some examples:

"I wanna talk."
"I wanna search for a job."
"I wanna order some food."
"I wanna marry her."
"I wanna listen to that song."

By adding the word 'don't' you can change the meaning of what you are saying to something you 'want' to do to something you 'do not' want to do.

Here are some examples:

"I don't wanna talk."
"I don't wanna search for a job."
"I don't wanna marry her."
"I don't wanna listen to that song."
"I don't wanna order some food."

13. I gotta + (verb)

I gotta' is grammatically incorrect. It is more of a spoken form. If you want to say this with proper grammar, the equivalent would be, 'I have got to' or 'I've got to'. In the spoken form, 'got to' is shortened to 'gotta' and the word 'have' is dropped.

Here are some examples:

"I gotta manage my money."

"I gotta obey the laws."
"I gotta move to a bigger house."
"I gotta impress my boss."
"I gotta brush my teeth."

By adding the word 'have' you can change what you are saying to express something that needs to be done in the near future.

Here are some examples:

"I have got to be on time to work."
"I've gotta try harder at school."
"I've gotta tell my wife I'll be late."
"I've gotta learn more about the laws."
"I've gotta clean my house today."

14. I would like to + (verb)

This sentence lets someone know what you would be interested in doing. This can be a physical, mental or verbal action.

Here are some examples:

"I would like to answer that question."
"I would like to compete in a cooking contest."
"I would like to explain myself."
"I would like to invite you over."
"I would like to practice."
"I would like to become a doctor."
"I would like to see you more often."
"I would like to thank you."
"I would like to learn about animals."
"I would like to meet the President."

15. I plan to + (verb)

Plan to' describes something that you would like to do in the near future.

Here are some examples:

"I plan to find a new apartment."
"I plan to relax on vacation."
"I plan to surprise my parents."
"I plan to wash my car."
"I plan to adopt a child."
"I plan to impress my boss."
"I plan to watch a movie."
"I plan to save more money."
"I plan to read a book."
"I plan to learn new things."

16. I've decided to + (verb)

I've' is short for 'I have' and including the word 'decided' you are stating that you have made a decision or come to a conclusion.

Here are some examples:

"I've decided to accept the job."
"I've decided to complete my degree."
"I've decided to change my bad habits."
"I've decided to extend my membership at the gym."
"I've decided to form a chess club."
"I've decided to hand over my responsibilities."
"I've decided to help you move."
"I've decided to interview for the job."
"I've decided to increase my work load."
"I've decided to manage a store."

- 17. I was about to + (verb)** When stating 'I was about to' you are informing someone that you were going to do something, but another event prevented you from doing it. It is similar to 'I am about to' but the difference is that you will not do it any longer. Since you will not do it any longer, it becomes a past event. That is why we use 'was' instead of 'am'.

Here is an example conversation to help you understand.

A: Hi Mike. I need to ask you a favor.
B: Hey Bob. what do you need?
A: Can you drive me to the convenient store? My car is in the shop and we really need to get milk.
B: Sure. I can do that.
A: Were you in the middle of something? I don't want to bother you.
B: I was about to watch a movie, but that can wait.

In this case, he cannot say, "I am about to watch a movie" because he will not be watching it because he has to drive his friend. You use "I was about to" when you will not be doing something immediately because of some other event.

Here are some examples:

"I was about to go out."
"I was about to go to dinner."
"I was about to go to bed."
"I was about to go to work."
"I was about to say the same thing."
"I was about to call you."
"I was about to send you an email."
"I was about to mow my grass."
"I was about to order us some drinks."
"I was about to watch television."

- 18. I didn't mean to + (verb)**

The word 'didn't' is a contraction of the words 'did not'. When using it in a sentence with the words 'mean to' you are informing someone that you did something you regret or are sorry for. This could have been a physical, mental or verbal action.

Here are some examples:

"I didn't mean to hurt your feelings."
"I didn't mean to call you so late."
"I didn't mean to lie about what happened."
"I didn't mean to embarrass you."
"I didn't mean to stay out so late."
"I did not mean to say those things."
"I did not mean to leave you out."
"I did not mean to make you confused."
"I did not mean to think you were involved."
"I did not mean to cause trouble."

- 19. I don't have time to + (verb)**

The word 'don't' is a contraction of the words 'do not'. When adding 'have time to' you are simply stating that you have other obligations and all other things considered must wait.

Here are some examples:

"I don't have time to explain."
"I don't have time to eat."
"I don't have time to exercise."
"I don't have time to watch my favorite TV show."
"I don't have time to talk."

You can also use the phrase 'I don't' to express things you do not like, things you do not understand, or things you do not do.

Here are some examples:

"I don't eat meat."
"I don't like the rain."
"I don't understand Spanish."
"I do not understand what you are saying."
"I do not like scary movies."
"I do not like sports."

- 20. I promise not to + (verb)**

When using the word 'promise' you are giving your word that what you are saying is true. You might also be assuring someone a guarantee that you will follow thru on what you are saying to them.

When using 'promise not to' you are stating you will not do a particular thing.

Here are some examples:

"I promise not to tell."
"I promise not to leave without you."
"I promise not to be so late."
"I promise not to hurt your feelings."
"I promise not to wake you up."

You can also just use the word 'promise' to assure someone of your intentions.

Here are some examples:

"I promise I am telling the truth."
"I promise to practice my math."
"I promise to call you."
"I promise I will tell you."
"I promise I will come to your party."

21. I'd rather + (verb)

I'd is a contraction of the words 'I had' or 'I would.'
When using it with the word 'rather' you are suggesting you would like to do or prefer one thing more than another.

Here are some examples:

"I'd rather talk about this later."
"I'd like to eat at home than go get fast food."
"I'd rather ski than snowboard."
"I'd rather stay late than come in early tomorrow."
"I'd rather handle the problem myself."
"I had rather go home than stay out too late."
"I had rather listen to my parents or get in trouble."
"I would rather exercise than sit on the couch all day."
"I would rather complete my task early."
"I would rather know the answer."

22. I feel like + (verb-ing)

Here you are expressing to someone something you would enjoy doing.

Here are some examples:

"I feel like going for a bike ride."
"I feel like going to the beach."
"I feel like having a snack."
"I feel like talking."
"I feel like dancing."
"I feel like having friends over to my house."
"I feel like watching TV."

By adding 'don't' or 'do not' you can change what you are saying to express something you would not enjoy or express a concern about something.

Here are some examples:

"I don't feel like leaving yet."
"I don't feel like explaining."
"I don't feel like going to bed."
"I do not feel comfortable talking about it."
"I do not feel like we are going in the right direction."

23. I can't help + (verb-ing)

The word 'can't' is contraction for 'cannot.' Combined with 'help' you are communicating something you are unable to control or having a hard time gaining a grasp for. This can be a physical or mental action.

Here are some examples:

"I can't help thinking about it."
"I can't help shopping so much."
"I can't help working all the time."
"I can't help smiling when I see her."
"I can't help eating so much."
"I can't help loving you."
"I can not help biting my nails when I am nervous."
"I can not help smoking when I have been drinking."
"I cannot help feeling so sad."
"I cannot help remembering the things you did."

24. I was busy + (verb-ing)

When using the word 'was', you are referring to something in a past tense, or something that happened before. Combining it with the word 'busy' you can express something that was occupying you in a past time.

Here are some examples:

"I was busy thinking."
"I was busy working."
"I was busy cooking dinner."
"I was busy talking on the phone."
"I was busy cleaning the house."
"I was busy studying for my test."
"I was busy thinking of ideas for our website."
"I was busy entertaining our neighbors."
"I was busy completing my housework."
"I was busy learning new things."

By changing 'was' to 'am' you change your message from past tense to present tense and refer to something you are doing 'now.'

Here are some examples:

"I am busy working."
"I am busy cooking dinner."
"I am busy studying for my test."
"I am busy completing housework."
"I am busy talking on the phone."

25. I'm not used to + (verb-ing)

Here you are using 'not used to' to inform someone that you are unfamiliar or uncomfortable with a topic at hand.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm not used to talking English."
- "I'm not used to studying so much."
- "I'm not used to being around new people."
- "I'm not used to talking in front of groups of people."
- "I'm not used to having so much stress."
- "I'm not used to traveling so much."
- "I'm not used to working so early."
- "I'm not used to having so much responsibility."
- "I'm not used to drinking so much."

26. I want you to + (verb)

'I want you to' is telling someone that you have a desire or would like for them to do something.

Here are some examples:

- "I want you to clean the dishes."
- "I want you to come home right after school."
- "I want you to call once you get there."
- "I want you to explain yourself to me."
- "I want you to educate me."

By using the word 'need' instead of 'want' you are expressing something that is required or wanted.

Here are some examples:

- "I need you to study harder in school."
- "I need you to stop and listen to me."
- "I need you to greet our guests."
- "I need you to introduce me to your family."
- "I need to request a refund."

27. I'm here to + (verb)

You are informing someone that you are at a particular place to accomplish something.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm here to apply for the job."
- "I'm here to take a test."
- "I'm here to receive my gift."

"I'm here to support all your decisions."

"I'm here to watch a movie."

"I'm here to work on your computer."

"I'm here to welcome you to the neighborhood."

"I'm here to raise awareness for cancer."

"I'm here to start the job."

"I'm here to receive the award."

28. I have something + (verb)

When using the expression 'I have something' you are communicating that you possess something or need to do something that is unspecified or undetermined.

Here are some examples:

- "I have something to complete."
- "I have something to share with you."
- "I have something important to tell you."
- "I have something to encourage you."
- "I have something to explain to you."
- "I have something special planned for your birthday."
- "I have something else to consider."
- "I have something to apologize about."
- "I have something to attend tonight."
- "I have something to ask you."
- "I have something fun for us to do."

29. I'm looking forward to

When telling someone that you are 'looking forward to' you are saying that you are waiting or hoping for something, especially with pleasure.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm looking forward to meeting you."
- "I'm looking forward to talking with you."
- "I'm looking forward to going on vacation."
- "I'm looking forward to spending time with my family."
- "I'm looking forward to learning the English language."
- "I am looking forward to visiting another country."
- "I am looking forward to having a family."
- "I am looking forward to graduating from college."
- "I am looking forward to watching the baseball game."
- "I am looking forward to running in a race."

Listening and Speaking Table I

1. Greetings in English
 - 1.1. General Greetings (Formal)
 - 1.2. General Greetings (Informal)
 - 1.3. Greeting Someone you haven't seen for a long time
 - 1.4. Useful Response
2. How to say goodbye in English
 - 2.1. Different ways to say goodbye
3. How to say sorry in English
 - 3.1. Apologies Expressions
 - 3.2. To Accept an Apology
4. Different ways to Introduce yourself and others in English
 - 4.1. Introduce yourself
 - 4.2. Introduce others
 - 4.3. Useful response
5. Thank you Phrases and Expressions in English
 - 5.1. Express Thank you and Gratitude
 - 5.2. Useful Responses
6. Talking About Time
7. Do you Speak English?
8. Giving Compliments in English
 - 8.1. Giving Compliments
 - 8.2. Receiving Compliments
9. Making Complaints in English
 - 9.1. Making a Complaint
 - 9.2. Accepting a Complaint
 - 9.3. Rejecting a Complaint
10. Expressing Likes and Dislikes
 - 10.1. Likes
 - 10.2. Dislikes
11. Expressing Certainty and Uncertainty in English
 - 11.1. Asking Certainty
 - 11.2. Expressing Certainty
 - 11.3. Expressing Uncertainty
12. Making Invitations in English
 - 12.1. Making Invitations
 - 12.2. Accepting an Invitation
 - 12.3. Refusing an Invitation

Listening and Speaking Table II

1. Basic Usage of "I'm"
2. Variation of I'm in/at/on
3. I'm Good At
4. I'm + Verb
5. I'm Getting
6. I'm Trying + Verb
7. I'm Gonna + Verb
8. I have + Noun
9. I have + Past Participle
10. I Used to + Verb
11. I Have to + Verb
12. I Wanna + Verb
13. I Gotta + Verb
14. I Would Like to + Verb
15. I Plan to + Verb
16. I've Decided to + Verb
17. I was about to + Verb
18. I didn't mean to + Verb
19. I don't have time to + Verb
20. I promise not to + Verb
21. I'd rather + Verb
22. I feel like + Verb-ing
23. I can't help + Verb-ing
24. I was busy + Verb-ing
25. I'm not used to + Verb-ing
26. I want you to + Verb
27. I'm here to + verb
28. I have something + Verb
29. I'm looking forward t

